

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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IS THE SAME
TO YOU
WHEN YOU USE
LAZARUS'
BIFOCAL GLASSES.

No. 19,405.

號五零百四千九萬一第

日六廿月六年申庚

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, 1920.

二拜禮

號十月八年九國民華中

PRICE, \$5 PER MONTH.

JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH

PILSENER BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

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G. MOUSSON,

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK-DAY
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 "
9.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " " 15 "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " " 15 "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 "
5.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " " 15 "
1.00 p.m. " 2.30 " " 15 "
2.30 " " 5.00 " " 15 "
5.00 " " 8.00 " " 10 "

NIGHT CARS

As on Week-Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexander Buildings,
The Victoria Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
season ticket will be issued until payment
therefor has been made in Bank Notes, or
by Cheque or Compro Order representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, APRIL 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Local	No. 4 Through Express	No. 5 Local	No. 6 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 9 Local	No. 10 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 16 Through Express	No. 17 Local	No. 18 Through Express	No. 19 Local	No. 20 Through Express
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.
CANTON (at Sha Tau)																				
SHKILUNG	7.30	8.40	9.50	10.30	11.40	12.50	1.30	2.40	3.50	4.30	5.40	6.50	7.30	8.40	9.50	10.30	11.40	12.50	1.30	2.40
Shum Chun	7.35	8.45	9.55	10.35	11.45	12.55	1.35	2.45	3.55	4.35	5.45	6.55	7.35	8.45	9.55	10.35	11.45	12.55	1.35	2.45
Shum Chun	7.40	8.50	10.00	10.40	11.50	13.00	1.40	2.50	4.00	4.40	5.50	7.00	7.40	8.50	10.00	10.40	11.50	13.00	1.40	2.50
Shum Chun	7.45	8.55	10.05	10.45	11.55	13.05	1.45	2.55	4.05	4.45	5.55	7.05	7.45	8.55	10.05	10.45	11.55	13.05	1.45	2.55
Shum Chun	7.50	9.00	10.10	10.50	12.00	13.10	1.50	3.00	4.10	4.50	6.00	7.10	7.50	9.00	10.10	10.50	12.00	13.10	1.50	3.00
Shum Chun	7.55	9.05	10.15	10.55	12.05	13.15	1.55	3.05	4.15	4.55	6.05	7.15	7.55	9.05	10.15	10.55	12.05	13.15	1.55	3.05
Shum Chun	8.00	9.10	10.20	11.00	12.10	13.20	2.00	3.10	4.20	5.00	6.10	7.20	8.00	9.10	10.20	11.00	12.10	13.20	2.00	3.10
Shum Chun	8.05	9.15	10.25	11.05	12.15	13.25	2.05	3.15	4.25	5.05	6.15	7.25	8.05	9.15	10.25	11.05	12.15	13.25	2.05	3.15
Shum Chun	8.10	9.20	10.30	11.10	12.20	13.30	2.10	3.20	4.30	5.10	6.20	7.30	8.10	9.20	10.30	11.10	12.20	13.30	2.10	3.20
Shum Chun	8.15	9.25	10.35	11.15	12.25	13.35	2.15	3.25	4.35	5.15	6.25	7.35	8.15	9.25	10.35	11.15	12.25	13.35	2.15	3.25
Shum Chun	8.20	9.30	10.40	11.20	12.30	13.40	2.20	3.30	4.40	5.20	6.30	7.40	8.20	9.30	10.40	11.20	12.30	13.40	2.20	3.30
Shum Chun	8.25	9.35	10.45	11.25	12.35	13.45	2.25	3.35	4.45	5.25	6.35	7.45	8.25	9.35	10.45	11.25	12.35	13.45	2.25	3.35
Shum Chun	8.30	9.40	10.50	11.30	12.40	13.50	2.30	3.40	4.50	5.30	6.40	7.50	8.30	9.40	10.50	11.30	12.40	13.50	2.30	3.40
Shum Chun	8.35	9.45	10.55	11.35	12.45	13.55	2.35	3.45	4.55	5.35	6.45	7.55	8.35	9.45	10.55	11.35	12.45	13.55	2.35	3.45
Shum Chun	8.40	9.50	11.00	11.40	12.50	14.00	2.40	3.50	5.00	5.40	6.50	8.00	8.40	9.50	11.00	11.40	12.50	14.00	2.40	3.50
Shum Chun	8.45	9.55	11.05	11.45	12.55	14.05	2.45	3.55	5.05	5.45	6.55	8.05	8.45	9.55	11.05	11.45	12.55	14.05	2.45	3.55
Shum Chun	8.50	10.00	11.10	11.50	13.00	14.10	2.50	4.00	5.10	5.50	7.00	8.10	8.50	10.00	11.10	11.50	13.00	14.10	2.50	4.00
Shum Chun	8.55	10.05	11.15	11.55	13.05	14.15	2.55	4.05	5.15	5.55	7.05	8.15	8.55	10.05	11.15	11.55	13.05	14.15	2.55	4.05
Shum Chun	9.00	10.10	11.20	12.00	13.10	14.20	3.00	4.10	5.20	6.00	7.10	8.20	9.00	10.10	11.20	12.00	13.10	14.20	3.00	4.10
Shum Chun	9.05	10.15	11.25	12.05	13.15	14.25	3.05	4.15	5.25	6.05	7.15	8.25	9.05	10.15	11.25	12.05	13.15	14.25	3.05	4.15
Shum Chun	9.10	10.20	11.30	12.10	13.20	14.30	3.10	4.20	5.30	6.10	7.20	8.30	9.10	10.20	11.30	12.10	13.20	14.30	3.10	4.20
Shum Chun	9.15	10.25	11.35	12.15	13.25	14.35	3.15	4.25	5.35	6.15	7.25	8.35	9.15	10.25	11.35	12.15	13.25	14.35	3.15	4.25
Shum Chun	9.20	10.30	11.40	12.20	13.30	14.40	3.20	4.30	5.40	6.20	7.30	8.40	9.20	10.30	11.40	12.20	13.30	14.40	3.20	4.30
Shum Chun	9.25	10.35	11.45	12.25	13.35	14.45	3.25	4.35	5.45	6.25	7.35	8.45	9.25	10.35	11.45	12.25	13.35	14.45	3.25	4.35
Shum Chun	9.30	10.40	11.50	12.30	13.40	14.50	3.30	4.40	5.50	6.30	7.40	8.50	9.30	10.40	11.50	12.30	13.40	14.50	3.30	4.40
Shum Chun	9.35	10.45	11.55	12.35	13.45	14.55	3.35	4.45	5.55	6.35	7.45	8.55	9.35	10.45	11.55	12.35	13.45	14.55	3.35	4.45
Shum Chun	9.40	10.50	12.00	12.40	13.50	15.00	3.40	4.50	6.00	6.40	7.50	9.00	9.40	10.50	12.00	12.40	13.50	15.00	3.40	4.50
Shum Chun	9.45	10.55	12.05	12.45	13.55	15.05	3.45	4.55	6.05	6.45	7.55	9.05	9.45	10.55	12.05	12.45	13.55	15.05	3.45	4.55
Shum Chun	9.50	11.00	12.10	12.50	14.00	15.10	3.50	5.00	6.10	6.50	8.00	9.10	9.50	11.00	12.10	12.50	14.00	15.10	3.50	5.00
Shum Chun	9.55	11.05	12.15	12.55	14.05	15.15	3.55	5.05	6.15	6.55	8.05	9.15	9.55	11.05	12.15	12.55	14.05	15.15	3.55	5.05
Shum Chun	10.00	11.10	12.20	13.00	14.10	15.20	4.00	5.10	6.20	7.00	8.10	9.20	10.00	11.10	12.20	13.00	14.10	15.20	4.00	5.10
Shum Chun	10.05	11.15	12.25	13.05	14.15	15.25	4.05	5.15	6.25	7.05	8.15	9.25	10.05	11.15	12.25	13.05	14.15	15.25	4.05	5.15
Shum Chun	10.10	11.20	12.30	13.10	14.20	15.30	4.10	5.20	6.30	7.10	8.20	9.30	10.10	11.20	12.30	13.10	14.20	15.30	4.10	5.20
Shum Chun	10.15	11.25	12.35	13.15	14.25	15.35	4.15	5.25	6.35	7.15	8.25	9.35	10.15	11.25	12.35	13.15	14.25	15.35	4.15	5.25
Shum Chun	10.20	11.30	12.40	13.20	14.30	15.40	4.20	5.30	6.40	7.20	8.30	9.40	10.20	11.30	12.40	13.20	14.30	15.40	4.20	5.30
Shum Chun	10.25	11.35	12.45	13.25	14.35	15.45	4.25	5.35	6.45	7.25	8.35	9.45	10.25	11.35	12.45	13.25	14.35	15.45	4.25	5.35
Shum Chun	10.30	11.40	12.50	13.30	14.40	15.50	4.30	5.40	6.50	7.30	8.40	9.50	10.30	11.40	12.50	13.30	14.40	15.50	4.30	5.40
Shum Chun	10.35	11.45	12.55	13.35	14.45	15.55	4.35	5.45	6.55	7.35	8.45	9.55	10.35	11.45	12.55	13.35	14.45	15.55	4.35	5.45
Shum Chun	10.40	11.50	13.00	13.40	14.50	16.00	4.40	5.50	7.00	7.40	8.50	10.00	10.40	11.50	13.00	13.40	14.50	16.00	4.40	5.50
Shum Chun	10.45	11.55	13.05	13.45	14.55	16.05	4.45	5.55	7.05	7.45	8.55	10.05	10.45	11.55	13.05	13.45	14.55	16.05	4.45	5.55
Shum Chun	10.50	12.00	13.10	13.50	15.00	16.10	4.50	6.00	7.10	7.50	9.00	10.10	10.50	12.00	13.10	13.50	15.00	16.10	4.50	6.00
Shum Chun	10.55	12.05	13.15	13.55	15.05	16.15	4.55	6.05	7.15	7.55	9.05	10.15	10.55	12.05	13.15	13.55	15.05	16.15	4.55	6.05
Shum Chun	11.00	12.10	13.20	14.00	15.10	16.20	5.00	6.10	7.20	8.00	9.10	10.20	11.00	12.10	13.20	14.00	15.10	16.20	5.00	6.10
Shum Chun	11.05	12.15	13.25	14.05	15.15	16.25	5.05	6.15	7.25	8.05	9.15	10.25	11.05	12.15	13.25	14.05	15.15	16.25	5.05	6.15
Shum Chun	11.10	12.20	13.30	14.10	15.20	16.30	5.10	6.20	7.30	8.10	9.20	10.30	11.10	12.20	13.30	14.10	15.20	16.30	5.10	6.20
Shum Chun	11.15	12.25	13.35	14.15	15.25	16.35	5.15	6.25	7.35	8.15	9.25	10.35	11.15	12.25	13.35	14.15	15.25	16.35	5.15	6.25
Shum Chun	11.20	12.30	13.40	14.20	15.30	16.40	5.20	6.30	7.40	8.20	9.30	10.40	11.20	12.30	13.40	14.20	15.30	16.40	5.20	6.30
Shum Chun	11.25	12.35	13.45	14.25	15.35	16.45	5.25	6.35	7.45	8.25	9.35	10.45	11.25	12.35	13.45	14.25	15.35	16.45	5.25	6.35
Shum Chun	11.30	12.40	13.50	14.30	15.40	16.50	5.30	6.40	7.50	8.30	9.40	10.50	11.30	12.40	13.50	14.30	15.40	16.50	5.30	6.40
Shum Chun	11.35	12.45	13.55	14.35	15.45	16.55	5.35	6.45	7.55	8.35	9.45	10.55	11.35	12.45	13.55	14.35	15.45	16.55	5.35	6.45
Shum Chun	11.40	12.50	14.00	14.40	15.50	17.00	5.40	6.50	8.00	8.40	9.50	11.00	11.40	12.50	14.00	14.40	15.50	17.00	5.40	6.50
Shum Chun	11.45	12.55	14.05	14.45	15.55	17.05	5.45	6.55	8.05	8.45	9.55	11.05	11.45	12.55	14.05	14.45	15.55	17.05	5.45	6.55
Shum Chun	11.50	13.00	14.10	14.50	16.00	17.10	5.50	7.00	8.10	8.50	10.00	11.10	11.50	13.00	14.10	14.50	16.00	17.10	5.50	7.00
Shum Chun	11.55	13.05	14.15	14.55	16.05	17.15	5.55	7.05	8.15	8.55	10.05	11.15	11.55	13.05	14.15	14.55	16.05	17.15	5.55	7.05
Shum Chun	12.00	13.10	14.20	15.00	16.10	17.20	6.00	7.10	8.20	9.00	10.10	11.20	12.00	13.10	14.20	15.00	16.10	17.20	6.00	7.10
Shum Chun	12.05	13.15	14.25	15.05	16.15	17.25	6.05	7.15	8.25	9.05	10.15	11.25	12.05	13.15	14.25	15.05	16.15	17.25	6.05	7.15
Shum Chun	12.10	13.20	14.30	15.10	16.20	17.30	6.10	7.20	8.30	9.10	10.20	11.30	12.10	13.20	14.30	15.10	16.20	17.30	6.10	7.20
Shum Chun	12.15	13.25	14.35	15.15	16.25	17.35	6.15	7.25	8.35	9.15	10.25	11.35	12.15	13.25	14.35	15.15	16.25	17.35	6.15	7.25
Shum Chun	12.20	13.30	14.40	15.20	16.30	17.40	6.20	7.30	8.40	9.20	10.30	11.40</								

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[333]

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THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

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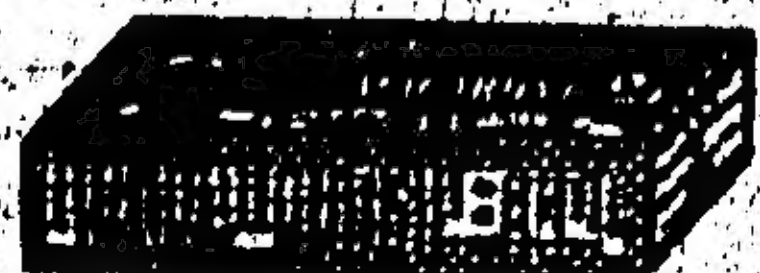
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and under the most Sanitary Method, can be EASILY DIGESTED and give you
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PALESTINE'S RULER.

THE PROTEST AGAINST SIR H. SAMUEL.

To make Sir Herbert Samuel High Commissioner for Palestine is an outrage. This is the opinion of the *Spectator*, based on the fact that Sir Herbert is not only a Jew but a Zionist, and that the Moslem and Christians of Palestine, who are about fifteen times more numerous than the Jews, have received the appointment with something like fury. In connection with this subject the *Spectator* pays a high compliment to the *Morning Post*. Some extracts from the article are given below.

The *Morning Post*, though we do not always agree with it, has done great service to the nation. By maintaining an absolute independence of all parties and all politicians, by its conspicuously honest endeavours to sell us true and authentic news and not faked news or camouflaged news, by the protests which it has always made against anything in the nature of corruption, or of the open door which leads to corruption, and by its stand against the sale of honours it has maintained the best traditions of English Journalism. The *Morning Post* has, however, never conferred a greater benefit on the nation than by its plain-spoken opposition to the appointment of Sir Herbert Samuel to be the chief administrator and virtually autocrat of Palestine. With these protests we desire to associate ourselves in the fullest way.

We have no prejudice against Sir Herbert Samuel either personal or racial. We believe him to be an honest man and an experienced and somewhat timid and weak-headed administrator. He is rich, and unless we are mistaken, is connected with the enormously wealthy and powerful family which under the pseudonym of Montagu is conducting a large part of the silver world through another. His experience, his wealth, his political adroitness and his capacity for hard work might have been good reasons for putting Sir Herbert Samuel in a home post. To put him where he has been put is an outrage.

The British Government have, of course, assured the people of Palestine that they had nothing to fear, and things were beginning to settle down. Suddenly, however, the Moslem and Christian population of Palestine was informed that a Jew, but actually a Zionist, had been received with consideration by all who know the Middle East, and with something like fury by the majority of the inhabitants of the new State. It is useless to talk to them about a Jew and a Zionist made to be lord and king over them. How of getting them to believe that a Zionist can and will be strictly impartial, beyond the realm of possibility.

What can have possessed Mr. Lloyd George to make such an appointment we cannot tell. Probably he never gave it more than five minutes' thought, but acted as he often does, on the principle of finding a good job for A.B. rather than of carrying out a specially difficult task. It was a case of "What shall I do with Samuel?" not "What shall I do with Palestine?" But if he was looking for something to put Samuel, Sir Edward Sassoon and Sir Alfred Mond, who to mention the Lord Chief Justice, who, unless we are mistaken, still exercises a great deal of influence in Downing-street in regard to great appointments, could hardly be expected to show their Hebrew sympathies. What more natural for them than to point out that Samuel for Zion would be an admirable choice?

GRANDIOSE GOVERNING.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE COSTLY WHIMS OF DEPARTMENTS.

"It is a fact that every department of the Government at the present day seems to be a law unto itself, and those departments can by their own will, and often by their own whim, impose on the nation every kind of costly adventure at home and abroad."

Mr. Asquith used these words when he urged the cutting down of Government expenditure in a speech at Newport (Isle of Wight).

"I cannot help thinking," continued the ex-Premier, "that a great deal of this expenditure is due to the creation of unnecessary departments or an exaggerated scale of salaries, such as, for instance, the Ministry of Transport."

"I agree that the Ministry of Transport may perform a service that is not only necessary, but very necessary. At the same time, I desire to point out that the service which the Ministry performs has been performed by a branch of the Board of Trade quite as efficiently and at a much less expenditure than is incurred by the present department."

"It is not so long ago that the nation spent 100 millions in financing a remarkable adventure, in which we had no concern in regard to Russia. It seems difficult, if not impossible, to recalculate the depolity."

"Furthermore, no one knows why we are spending thirty millions of money a year in Mesopotamia."

WHAT NATIONALITY?

The birth of a baby girl on board the Royal Mail Steam Packet *Darro*, which reached Liverpool the other day raises a novel point. She is the child of Spanish parents, born on a British ship, but in Argentine territorial waters. She was christened Marina *Darro*. Is she British? By ancient legal fiction all children born on British ships on the high seas are registered as belonging to the parish of St. Peter, London.

WEALTH OF STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

PROSPERITY OF ALL CLASSES.

A correspondent writes to the *Times* *Trade Supplement*:

The Straits Settlements have recently been enjoying a spell of prosperity unparalleled in the history of the colony. The high prices obtainable for tin and the wealth of the plantation rubber industry have accounted for this to a great extent, but the import and export trade has also been exceedingly profitable since the conclusion of hostilities. All classes of the community seem to be prosperous, and there has never been so much money available for local enterprise. Many new British firms have started trading since the war and appear to be doing good business.

Japanese competition does not seem very serious, but the large number of firms which have been established recently and the quantity of Japanese shipping calling at Straits ports undoubtedly show that great efforts are being made to capture a permanent share of the trade of the colony. A large trade, which grew up during the war, is still carried on in "Momi" chests for packing rubber, acetate acid for coagulation, latex cups, conglutinating paste, and other articles for use on rubber estates. Other Japanese goods which have secured a footing are cotton piece goods, glassware, porcelain, ware, beer, and all the small articles of the bazaar trade which were formerly supplied by Germany and Austria. Japanese firms have also entered the trade in goods between Calcutta and the Straits, which was formerly entirely in the hands of local and Indian firms.

The Americans are much more prominent, and there has been a veritable invasion of rubber buyers from the United States in recent years. Several mercantile firms have also established themselves and American shipping lines now run regular services to both the Pacific and Atlantic coasts. American motorcars have obtained a firm footing owing to the inability of British manufacturers to supply the market.

Singapore is gaining a leading position as a world rubber market, and rubber is brought there for sale from all the neighbouring countries. Sales by auction amounted to 73,000,000 lb. in 1919, and large quantities also changed hands privately for both spot and forward delivery.

The import and export trade of the colony is in a flourishing condition. At the annual meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce the chairman stated that the bazaar was gradually getting used to paying the higher prices demanded of cautious buyers, and stocks in their hands had, however, been a certain amount of hoarding by Chinese dealers for speculative purposes, which made the published list of stocks in European hands somewhat misleading. As regards re-exports, Bangkok had been buying sparingly, due probably to the partial failure of the Siamese rice crop, but this had been largely compensated for by the demand from French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies.

Tin smelting is the leading local industry, and there are large and up-to-date smelting works in both Singapore and Penang. Ore is brought to the Straits for treatment, not only from the Malay States and neighbouring countries, but from as far afield as China, South Africa and Bolivia, and is re-exported in the form of block tin. Other local enterprises which have been recently started are match-making, the manufacture of cement, and shipbuilding, but these have hardly passed the experimental stage.

The United Kingdom undoubtedly holds a commanding share of the trade of the Colony, but many opportunities for extending this have been lost through the inability of manufacturers to supply local requirements.

SHAKESPEARE IN PARIS.

The *Daily Telegraph* Correspondent, in Paris writes:—A Frenchman and a cynic was asked the other day what constituted "Un événement parisien." He replied, "The production of a play by an English dramatist, acted by a Russian as heroine and by a Roumanian as hero." He had in his mind the production at the Opera by Madame Ida Rubenstein, of Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, translated in French by M. André Gide. The crowd of Parisian notabilities of every kind present at the full dress rehearsal proved the accuracy of the above definition of a "truly Parisian event." A star cast had been got together for Madame Rubenstein's production. She herself played Cleopatra, under the Antony of M. de Max, of the Comedie Francaise; numbers of other well-known actors were billed for the smaller parts. There was a tame bear and a cage full of white peacocks, and there was also Mr. Harry Pilcer, who earned much applause with a dance at the end of a carousel on the Roman galley. Through fourteen scenes of varying degrees of sumptuous decoration, and some of considerable beauty, Mme. Rubenstein moved in gorgeous shimmering dresses and veils, with the harmony of movement and grace of poise in which she excels. It, therefore, the ear missed the sonorous cadences of Shakespeare's lines, there were vivid blue skies, marble palaces, moonlit seas, and all the wealth of Oriental colour to occupy eye, while at intervals the orchestra under the baton—to complete the line of well-known names connected with the production—of the eminent conductor M. Chevillard, played incidental music by M. Florent Schmitt, which formed a fitting and inconspicuous picture on the stage. Mme. Rubenstein's production is limited to five performances.

INTERVIEW WITH CHANG TSO-LIN.

HIS ROLE IN THE RECENT CRISIS.

DISCLAIMS PERSONAL AMBITIONS.

ANFO LEADERS MUST BE PUNISHED.

At the invitation of General Chang Tso-lin, the editors of two Tientsin papers and the representative of a Shanghai weekly publication, called at the General's residence to ascertain his views on the situation in North China.

The Editor of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* sets down verbatim his replies to the various questions addressed to him by his interviewers.

WHY THE FENGTIAN TROOPS WERE DESPATCHED.

The first question was why he had sent his Army inside the Wall? Was it for the purpose of fighting the Anfu Party or merely to enforce mediation?

General Chang Tso-lin replied: "The sending of my expedition inside the Wall was for the purpose of acting in unison with General Tiao Kuo. But I regret to say that my efforts to mediate in Peking resulted in failure, and I had to have recourse to arms. My purpose is the unification of China, but it seemed that Marshal Tuan was against this great purpose, because he and his followers wanted China to remain always divided so that it would give them a chance to make money out of Japanese Loans. It was not the intention of myself or of Tiao Kuo to make war, especially was it not our intention to fight Marshal Tuan, who is the senior of us all as a Military Officer, and who once rendered great service to the Republic. But as he wanted to protect his followers, so that they could continue their unpatriotic deeds, I and General Tiao Kuo, and General Li Chun of Kiangsi had to resort to arms. We did so to protect the President, and for no other purpose."

"What is your intention in regard to the troops you have brought inside the Wall? Do you intend to keep them here, or to take them back to Mukden?"

General Chang Tso-lin: "I intend to take back the newly-arrived troops to Mukden. After the present crisis has been settled, but as to the troops that were sent within the Wall before the present trouble began (about 30,000) I intend to place them at the disposal of the President."

THE PUNISHMENT OF TUAN CHI-JUI.

"Do you intend to insist upon the punishment of Tuan Chi-jui?"

General Chang Tso-lin: "As to whether Tuan Chi-jui should be punished or not, the power of deciding must rest with the President. I have had to make an enemy of him, though he was once my superior, because he acted against the wishes of the Republic. Therefore, I had to sacrifice our friendly relations and act as his opponent. I consider that from now on Marshal Tuan Chi-jui cannot be allowed to exercise any influence in the Capital. He will, however, be well-treated to the end of his life, if he is content to go into complete retirement. But if he is not content with this treatment, then not only I and my Allies, but the whole people will rise up and demand his punishment."

I AM FIGHTING FOR NO PERSONAL INTEREST.

Asked his opinion of General Wu Pei-fu, General Chang Tso-lin replied: "I have dealt only with General Tiao Kuo, General Wu Pei-fu is only Chief of a Division. Men of that rank can hardly interfere in politics, for if a Divisional Chief so interferes, all the others will be able to claim that they should do likewise. I want to say before you all that I am fighting for no personal interest. As to the disposal of officers, and the reorganization of the Government I shall only obey the orders of the President."

"What is your attitude towards the Parliament?"

"I have not yet formed any definite opinion regarding the question of the Parliament at Peking. General Tiao Kuo will soon come here to confer with me, as well as representatives of all Tientsin. The representatives of the people will also have something to say. The term of the existing Parliament expires, anyhow, in another two months. I am certainly not in favour of the retention of the Anfu members, who have caused the nation so much suffering."

NO MORE MILITARY CLIQUE.

Asked his view of the Tientsin system, the General replied: "It is too weighty a matter for me to express any opinion at present. So far as we have been assured of the support of all the Southern Generals except General Tang Chy-yao, of Yunnan, who has not yet replied to our telegram. All the other Military leaders in the South have joined hands with us. I am making every effort to befriend General Tang Chy-yao because in this great effort we ought all to act together."

It was suggested to General Chang that the chief fear of foreign onlookers was that the events of the past few weeks would merely result in the substitution of one military clique for another.

"I and my friends," he replied, "think that there should be no more military parties or cliques from now on, because as long as that kind of thing exists there can never be a strong and united China. We intend to see to it that party strife is eliminated. We are ambitious to control the country, all the others will regard him as their common enemy."

POWERS SHOULD FORMID SANCTUARY TO ANFO LEADERS.

"Have you any complaints to make in regard to the attitude of any of the Foreign Powers during this crisis?"

General Chang Tso-lin, when saying that, repeated that he had nothing to say in regard to the attitude of any of the Foreign Powers during this crisis.

General Chang Tso-lin: "Up to the present I have been very well on terms with the general attitude of the various Foreign Powers, even the Japanese, whose attitude, as revealed in their official communications, has been favourable. There may have been individual instances of breaches of neutrality in Chihli, about which I cannot say very much because I do not know the facts, but I have especially appreciated the attitude of the British, Americans and the French. I and my Allies feel that we have had their moral support. Their Consuls at Mukden, especially, have treated me very well. I wish, however, to make a special request of the editors of the Foreign papers. And that is that the followers of Tuan Chi-jui should not be allowed to hide themselves in the Concessions and Legation Quarter. They cannot be considered political offenders. They have acted like robbers and bandits, and the people have suffered great misery because of their conduct. If such protection be accorded to them, it will excite the displeasure not only of myself and my Allies, but of the whole country. The chief offenders among the Anfu clique have already taken refuge in the Peking Legation Quarter. Some of them, I know, are in the Hotel des Wagon's. But it does not seem to me right that they should be allowed to escape the penalty of their misdeeds, for they have injured the country, and if they now go free, it will encourage corruption, and lead to further trouble in the future. They have squandered immense sums of public funds, and rendered no accounts of the missing millions. I intend that they shall be severely punished, if I can lay my hands on them. If they are not arrested there will be more mischief in the future. They have squandered millions and millions of money from the railways and other sources, and I am told that they recently issued eighty million dollars' worth of First Year Bonds."

"Asked whether he knew the whereabouts of 'Little Hsu,' the General said: "No. I am in the Hotel des Wagon's. He comes there daily to the Japanese Barracks. Tseng Yu-cheng, Minister of Communications, occupies the next room to him."

PRaises FOR OFFICIAL JAPANESE ATTITUDE.

The General went on to say: "I cannot say whether there were any Japanese officers with the Frontier Defence Forces, because I was not there. I can say that the Japanese officials in Mukden helped a great deal in connection with the present expedition, and that the Japanese Government telegraphically informed me of its intention to maintain strict neutrality, which had quite a good effect up there. The official Japanese attitude has so far been good. But some of the Japanese military officers act independently of their Government. The latter, however, has acted very differently since the conclusion of the European war, and Japan, no doubt, has far-sighted statesmen, who do not intend to incur the hatred of the Chinese nation just for the purpose of protecting a few Japanese military officers. Tuan Chi-jui sent a number of bad characters to Mukden to create trouble. They brought \$400,000 with them. It is a disgraceful act, because even if I had incurred his enmity, the people of Mukden had done him no harm, and they would have been the real sufferers. The Japanese Authorities assisted me in rounding up these men. But when I knew what had occurred I made a vow that I would never return to Mukden until I had crushed Tuan Chi-jui. His intention was to create trouble along the Chinese Eastern Railway."

RELATIONS WITH THE PRESIDENT.

In regard to his relations with the President General Chang Tso-lin said: "Neither the President nor I have been able to communicate in writing during the present crisis, except in letters which were more empty talk. We have, however, exchanged messages through confidential messengers. The President has attempted to save Tuan Chi-jui's face. If the civil war had extended I intended to bring my entire Army into the struggle, and I have 250,000 soldiers, and 80,000 police."

With reference to the attitude of the Foreign Powers, the General added: "I must complain of the action of the Italians. They delivered fifty-pound bombs to the Anfu Party, and if the airman had not refused to take them up, on the ground that they were too heavy for their machines, very serious loss might have been caused among my troops. We have captured the Italian Trench-mortars. In addition to that we have taken 248 guns."

REPUDIATES REPORTS OF MANCHU RESTORATION.

No further questions being addressed to him, General Chang Tso-lin concluded the interview with the following statement: "My enemies have reported that I was fighting to restore the Manchu Dynasty. That is an absolute lie. No-one in his senses would dream of such a thing in the Twentieth Century as replacing a Republic with a Monarchy. Monarchies can become Republics, but Republics cannot become Monarchies. General Chang Huan himself publicly admitted that the restoration of the Monarchy was hopeless. He had been killed had he remained in Peking, on the pretext that he was conspiring to restore the Monarchy, so he came down to Tientsin, where he is now living under my protection. He has not any intention of making any other attempt to restore the Manchu. It has also been alleged that I am seeking the post of Vice-President of the Republic. I have nothing to hide. I have never had any such intention. The three Manchurian Princes give me more than enough work to do, and my one desire is to develop their industries and resources. There are thousands of miles of virgin forest and land rich in mineral wealth. I want to develop these resources for the benefit of the Chinese people. Heilungkiang alone, which is three times the size of Chihli, has a population of only two millions. Its resources are unlimited. I want to see Heilungkiang colored from the over-judged provinces of China, such as Shantung. Moreover the development of Inner Mongolia has barely begun."

General Chang Tso-lin, when saying that, repeated that he had nothing to say in regard to the attitude of any of the Foreign Powers during this crisis.

FATAL LANDSLIDE AT TAIWAN.

ONE KILLED; ONE INJURED.

As a result of a landslide in Taiwan on Saturday, a Chinese coolie was killed and another injured. The accident occurred at the "new quarry" behind the Kowloon Docks. Two men were loading a truck when a small hill gave way and buried them. They were immediately dug up. One man was dead. The other, who is seriously injured, was removed to hospital.

MURDER AT YAUMATEI.

CHINESE STABBED TO DEATH.

The body of a Chinese has been sent to the Kowloon Mortuary for examination purposes. There were six stab wounds in it and the Police are now trying to trace the murderer. The dead man, it appears, went home on Saturday morning, told his wife that he had been stabbed and then went to bed. The Police were not informed till forty-eight hours later when the man died.

TO SUPPORT HUSBAND AND CHILDREN.

CHINESE WOMAN'S PLEA.

A Chinese woman was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with disorderly conduct in Cause Road. Inspector Blackman stated that the woman was a nuisance and was continually pestering respectable Chinese ladies. If she were refused any money she would ask Heaven to shower curses. Defendant said she had to beg to support her husband and several children. Mr. Smith fined her \$2.

DEMANDING MORE THAN THE LEGAL FARE.

CHAIR-COOLIE FINED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Miss M. Alcock charged a Chinese chair-coolie with demanding more than the legal fare and with using abusive language. The coolie said that the lady went into the shop and made him wait for her. She paid him only ten cents. He asked for five cents more.

Complainant said that after shopping she got into the chair. She did not engage the chair before she went into the shop. When she gave the man ten cents he was very abusive.

Mr. Smith fined defendant \$5, with the alternative of ten days' hard labour.

AMMUNITION CASES.

CHINESE FINED \$250.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese man and woman were charged with being in unlawful possession of two revolvers and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

Mr. J. M. Hall appeared for the woman and submitted that as the contraband was not found in the possession of his client she was not responsible.

The man said that he was engaged by the woman to take a box on board a coasting steamer. He was to give it to a person whom he had never seen before.

Mr. Smith discharged the woman and fined the man \$250, with the alternative of a month's hard labour.

A Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of 75 rounds of ammunition.

Sergeant Griffin stated that on Sunday morning he was on duty on the O.S.K. wharf when he saw the defendant going on board the *Kaiyo Maru*. He searched the luggage and in a basket, found a pair of shoes, inside which the contraband was concealed. Defendant told him that the luggage belonged to his master, and he gave a name, but no such person answering to that name was found on board.

Mr. F. E. Nash, for the defence, said that the master had been appointed by the Canton Government to an official position in Swatow. He was travelling under an alias and that was the reason why the Police were unable to trace him. Besides which the Police only spent five minutes in searching the ship.

Mr. Hutchinson said that although it was admitted that defendant was a servant, he was in actual charge of the contraband. He fined him \$30.

LOSS OF THE "MARNE."

STEAMER ENCOUNTERS A TYPHOON.

As reported in our yesterday's issue, the French steamer *Marne*, which was chartered by Messrs. Lapicque & Co., went aground off Tykum Island as a result of the recent typhoon. The latest reports are that she is hard and fast and that the deck is under water at low tide. At high tide the water reaches the bridge. A Taikoo tug has gone out to her assistance.

The *Marne* was under the command of Capt. Cecconi and carried a French Chief Engineer and a Chinese crew. She was on a voyage from Saigon to Hongkong with a cargo of rice and was nearing the *Ladronis* when the typhoon burst on her. The engines were partially disabled and the ship drifted till she went aground. The crew, who were all saved, landed at Ton-Jua Islands where they met with a more or less hostile reception from the natives, who looted the vessel. The crew walked for eight hours until they reached a small village known as Chokai from where they sailed for Macao in a junk.

A SHIPPING RECORD?

THE "PILSNA'S" COSMOPOLITAN PASSENGER LIST.

The Lloyd Triestino steamer *Pilsna*, which arrived in port yesterday on her way to Europe whether she leaves to-day and of which Messrs. Dodwell & Co. are the local agents, has what probably constitutes a new record in the way of cosmopolitan passenger lists. They certainly must be agreeable, for the nationalities on board are British, Italian, American, Swiss, Greek, Russian, Uruguayan, Norwegian, Hungarian, Chinese, German, Serbian, Czech-Slovakian, French, Polish, Swedish, Estonian, Jewish and Dutch. In this league of nations, the most notable absentees are the Japanese and the Siam Feilers. There are two Germans on board, C. H. Mosle, going from Yokohama to Port Said on a passport issued in Bremen, and G. Leinung and his wife, going from Shanghai to Trieste on a passport issued in Shanghai. The Hungarian, A. Koch, is going from Shanghai to Trieste on a passport issued in Shanghai. The passenger list affords other interesting sidelights. An Italian Count Monroy is going from Shanghai to Brindisi on Passport No. 4 issued at Rome, a Swiss named Phoeninger is going to Trieste with a passport from Tokio, a Greek and his wife are going to Port Said with passports from Tientsin, a Russian is going to Trieste with a passport from Vladivostok, a Uruguayan is going to Trieste from Yokohama with a passport issued in Monte Video. An American, and a Serbian have passports from Vladivostok and a Czech from Shanghai. A Pole named Muller and his wife are going to Trieste with a passport issued at Harbin, and a Swiss named Schmid is going to Trieste from Shanghai with a passport issued at Milan. An Estonian named Jurgens starts from Vladivostok, and a Russian named Stein starts from Yokohama.

THE "POVERTY" OF THE GERMANS.

AS VIEWED FROM SWITZERLAND.

In all countries, even those most hardly hit, there would appear to be a large number of people with money to spend. A correspondent writes to *The Times* from Lucerne:—While the English papers contain constant reference to the poverty of Germany, the official "Visitors' List" (compiled from registrations and passports) shows that 35 per cent. of the guests at the most costly hotels here in Lucerne are German—the towns of Berlin, Munich, Dresden, and Hamburg contributing the largest numbers. In spite of the state of the exchange, as shown in the official quotations, the German visitors spend freely in all directions—at the Kursaal, in the restaurants and cafés, on the mountain railways, etc. The first-class carriages on the main lines are crowded—mostly with Germans; the third-class, occupied chiefly by the Swiss, are comparatively empty; and for that reason more comfortable to travel in. What is the explanation?

The Seattle Port Commission has adopted a resolution recommending that section 28 of the Jones Merchant Marine Bill be repealed on account of the discrimination against foreign liner and cargo coming from the East Coast. The section in question allows a preferential railway freight rate on goods carried in American bottoms.

THE DROWNING OF MR. R. A. BRAND.

STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

The *Japan Gazette* of Monday, July 30th, gives the following account of how Mr. R. A. Brand lost his life.

While out for a swim in company with two friends just outside the Yokohama breakwater late on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Robert Brand, recently arrived from Shanghai, to join the local office of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, and company disappeared, and although every effort was made to recover the body it has not yet been found.

Mr. Brand, in company with Mr. L. A. R. Ryan, of the C.P.O.S., Ltd., and Mr. W. H. Stewart, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank staff, put off from the Boat-house at about 4.30 in the dinghy *Dorothy* intending to go outside the breakwater for a swim, but had been gone less than half-an-hour when the tragedy occurred. Arriving outside the breakwater Mr. Stewart and Mr. Brand entered the water, Mr. Ryan remaining in the boat. After being in the water about ten minutes Mr. Stewart asked Mr. Ryan to assist him into the boat, a request which was at once complied with. Mr. Brand, who although not a strong swimmer, had been out swimming before, was at the time observed swimming on the other side of the boat about fifteen yards away. After Mr. Stewart had been assisted up the boat, Mr. Ryan turned to see if Mr. Brand was alright, when to the surprise of both occupants their companion had disappeared.

Mr. Brand had raised no alarm, and it is concluded that his heart must have suddenly failed and he went under before he could shout. That something wrong had occurred was soon noted from the verandah of the Boat-house, where Mr. O. F. Macgregor, through the telescope, saw the dinghy in distress. He at once entered a boat and rushed to the breakwater, where by this time Messrs. Ryan and Stewart had landed. Other help was also quickly forthcoming.

The *SS-racer Erida* (with Mr. Clarence Graham and crew) had just crossed the finishing line in a race and observing the dinghy close up to the breakwater with her sails flapping, concluded that something had happened, and at once put about. Mr. E. L. Swift, who had put off from the Boat-house, got on board the *Erida*, and from the yacht dived several times near where the accident occurred, in the hope of finding the body. The searchers were soon joined by Mr. W. W. Campbell, who, at considerable risk, frequently dived in the hope of finding the body, but without avail. Meanwhile the police had been apprised of the accident by Mr. O. F. Macgregor, and in a very short time the police-boat was on the scene with drag nets, valuable help in interpreting being rendered by Mr. H. A. Macree of the British Consulate-General. There were joined later by Mr. T. M. Laffin's motor-boat with a party from the Boat-house. With the aid of these volunteers the search was continued until nearly eight o'clock, when it had to be abandoned owing to darkness having set in.

BODY RECOVERED AND SENT TO SHANGHAI.

The body was recovered the following Tuesday evening off Taurumi, and was taken to Shanghai on Tuesday for burial. Prior to the body being taken on board a service was held at Christ Church, at which a number of friends were present. Mr. E. W. Maitland, local Manager, and the whole staff of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., with which company deceased was associated here, were present, as were also a number of the members of the ex-British United Services Association of Yokohama, who acted as pall-bearers. As deceased had seen service in France as an officer of the Scots Guards, the casket was covered with the Union Jack.

The Rev. B. C. Bartels, Chaplain of Christ Church, conducted the service and delivered a brief address. The hymns "O God, our help in ages past" and "Abide with me" were sung. After the service those present escorted the casket to the pier, where the body was shipped to Shanghai for burial.

A number of floral tributes were sent by the staff of the Union Insurance Co. and personal friends.

HONGKONG COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polshawwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, in their fortnightly report state:—

Since our last report on the 17th ult., there has been marked favourable change in our yarn market owing to brisk demand from Chinese buyers, which has greatly improved the rates and business has passed to the extent of over 5,000 bales mostly in No. 10s. and 12s. at an advance of \$10 to 15 per bale while the very firm tone of market in India has further strengthened the sellers and has helped them to part with their stock at higher prices.

As reported in our last circular, the continued abnormal demand of No. 20s. yarn in India has resulted in the re-shipping of 1,000 more bales of this particular count there, and owing to good inquiry by the Chinese and the scarcity of this yarn, prices have advanced \$15 to \$20 per bale.

The recent sudden rise in exchange has counter-acted upon the lively tone of our market, which has remained quiet during the latter part of the interval. Sales 5,000 bales. Unsold Stock, 6,000 bales. Bargains 10,000 bales.

INTER-PORT TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S MEETING OF CLUB REPRESENTATIVES.

L. T. A. TO BE FORMED.

A meeting of representatives of tennis and cricket Clubs in the Colony was held yesterday evening in the Hongkong C.C. pavilion. Mr. R. Hancock presided over a good attendance.

Mr. Hancock said the meeting had been convened to discuss a letter received by the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association. He read the letter, which was as follows:—

Dear Sir,—I have been instructed by the Committee of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association to invite your views as to the possibility and desirability of arranging regular inter-club lawn tennis matches between your port and Shanghai. Such matches might take place either between teams of six players a side, or on the Davis Cup system, possibly one match each year, first at one port and then at the other. The above suggestions are put forward only in a very general way, as my Committee would like to have your opinion as to whether you consider the idea a good and a practicable one, before proceeding to the discussion of details. My Committee feels sure that such matches would evoke very great interest in Shanghai and would tend to improve the standard of lawn tennis in the Far East, and that, seeing that it is now possible to arrange for cricket, polo and lawn bowls teams to visit different ports, it should be even easier to do so for lawn tennis in view of the great popularity of the game and the large numbers of players. I am addressing this letter to you as I am not aware if there is a

Lawn Tennis Association at your port as there is here, and I shall be grateful if you will deal with it as representing the lawn tennis players of Hongkong, or failing that, hand it to anybody who is in a position to do so. The idea of my Committee is to hold matches between teams representing the lawn tennis-playing communities of each port rather than between teams which only represent individual clubs.

(Sd.) A. H. GEORGE.

Mr. Hancock said these present knew that there had been no regular inter-club tennis matches in the past, although tennis matches had been arranged in conjunction with the inter-port cricket matches. He said that the best thing would be to agree to the general principle of having the tennis matches as suggested by Shanghai and then appoint a sub-committee to discuss the details. A letter could be sent at once to Shanghai informing them that Hongkong would be glad of a visit from Shanghai tennis players.

Mr. W. H. Drummond agreed with the Chairman's suggestion, and said Shanghai might send the tennis team at the same time as the cricket team in November.

Mr. Hancock thought this was a good idea. He thought the best thing would be to arrange that the matches be played this year in Hongkong, next year in Shanghai and so on.

The formation of a Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association was suggested as the first step.

Mr. A. Hicks said that if such an Association be formed, it could not only take the inter-club contests in hand, but could also arrange the championship tournament, in which the Hongkong C.C. had done so much good work in the past.

Mr. Hancock said that a L. T. A. must come, the sooner the better. This meeting, however, could not form an Association. Perhaps it would be best to have Mr. Greenhill write to the Secretary of the Shanghai Association for a copy of their rules. Then the local sub-committee could discuss these and call a general meeting of persons interested in lawn tennis for the purpose of forming an association.

This suggestion was agreed to by the meeting.

It was decided to inform the Shanghai Association that Hongkong would be glad of a visit in November.

Mr. Drummond mentioned the matter of expense.

Mr. Hancock said he did not anticipate any difficulty on that score. Subscriptions were usually invited, and the entrance fees would enable the Association to be put on a sound footing.

A sub-committee consisting of one representative each from the Hongkong C.C., the Kowloon C.C., the U.S.R.C., the Chinese B.C. and the Civil Service was appointed to make the necessary arrangements until the formation of a Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association. The Association will choose the teams and run the inter-club tennis. It was suggested as desirable that Mr. Hancock represent the Hongkong C.C. on the Committee.

Mr. Hancock said it was a pity that they could not get teams from Japan and Manila. They could then have had a week of tennis.

This sentiment was echoed, but no one suggested that an effort be made to get teams from Japan and Manila, and the meeting terminated.

EUROPEAN LADY ATTACKED.

SNATCHERS GET OFF WITH HAND BAG.

Miss Harvey, residing at the Kingsclere Hotel, was the victim of an attack by two snatchers at West Point, yesterday afternoon. She was walking along Jubilee Road taking some snapshots and when she reached the bathing beach near Kennedy Town two men accosted her. One pushed her from behind, while the other snatched a silver bag, with some money in it. The two men made off and disappeared. The Police, who were informed, were busy making enquiries yesterday and have every hope of arresting the two men.

Fresh from Sunshine and Pure Air

ASPARAGUS	Mammoth, White	per tin 60 cents
APRICOTS	Del Monte	" 60 "
PEACHES	S. & W.	" 80 "
BLACKBERRIES	Del Monte	" 50 "
BLACKCHERRIES	Libby's	" 70 "
LOGANBERRIES	"	" 60 "
RASPBERRIES	"	" 75 "
STRAWBERRIES	"	" 75 "
BARTLETT PEARS	"	" 60 "
BEETROOTS	Del Monte	" 35 "
STRING BEANS	Upper Lake	" 35 "
CAULIFLOWER	S. & W.	" 50 "
CABBAGE, GREEN	"	" 35 "
SUGAR CORN	Del Monte	" 40 "
TOMATOES	"	" 35 "

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DICK'S PATENT PACKING

(UNIVERSAL SIZE)

SOLE AGENTS:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
HONGKONG.

JUST RECEIVED BROADWOOD PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS GENTS' OUTFITTERS SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT IN A VARIETY OF MATERIALS

TIES TIES

BATSWING—FOUR-IN-HAND

A LARGE SELECTION

ALWAYS SHOWING—

WASHING BOW TIES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
 FROM HULL, MIDDLESBRO,
 LONDON & STRAITS.
 The Steamship "BENARTY"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th inst. will be subject to rent.
 All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 34th inst., or they will not be recognized.
 All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 16th inst., at 10 a.m.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, August 9th, 1920. 1322

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

MONDAY next,

at 9.15 p.m.

ORGAN RECITAL
 Vocalists:
 Mr. HOWARD FREEBORN,
 Mr. E. T. CROCKER.

PUBLIC AUCTION

S.S. "WING HANG"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Steamship "WING HANG" as she lies near Shamshing in the Harbour of Hongkong will be sold by
 ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES
 by
PUBLIC AUCTION
 on
TUESDAY,
 the 10th day of August, 1920,
 at 12 o'clock Noon,
 by
MESSRS. LAMBERT BROS.,
 Auctioneers
 at their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street, Canton.
 Her dimensions and tonnage are approximately as follows:
 LENGTH—140ft. 1 inch REGISTERED TONNAGE—144th February, 1913 16 84
 BREADTH—25ft. 6 inches Gross—142
 DEPTH—8ft. 6 inches Net—284
 and her speed is about 10 Knots.
 For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
 Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
 9, Queen's Road Central,
 or to
 Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.,
 Duddell Street,
 Auctioneers.
 Hongkong, July 27th, 1920. 1324

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads
 Tel. 141.
TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel which has just been completely renovated and furnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
 Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS,
TERMS MODERATE.
 Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. H. OXBERRY
 Proprietor.
 77

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.
 FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
 Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, G.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
 Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
 Motor Launch "Dayspring."
 78

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase
BY THE PEARL RIVER,
 C. Y.
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD
 With Illustrations, Maps and Flags.
 PRICE—\$1.75
 On Sale at
 Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office,
 Messrs. KELLY & WALES, Ltd.
 Messrs. DREWES & CO.
 Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

INTIMATIONS

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of this Guild will be REMOVED on and from September 1st, 1920, to the MERCHANTS' MARINE OFFICE (Shipping Office) grounds at West Point.
 W. E. KIRBY,
 Assistant Secretary.
 Hongkong, August 6th, 1920. 1306

NOTICE.

I beg to inform my Customers and the General Public that I have returned to the Colony and established myself as a Milliner and General Draper at No. 4, D'Aguiar Street and will carry on business as before under the style and firm name of **HIPTOOLLA & CO.**
 I have brought with me new goods of the most fashionable and latest styles and ask my old patrons and constituents to extend their support as done in the past.
 Inspection is cordially invited.
HIPTOOLLA,
 Milliner and Draper.
 Hongkong, July 21st, 1920. 1240

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1920, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 10th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 3rd to TUESDAY, August 10th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, July 17th, 1920. 1217

TIENSIN WATER WORKS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIVIDEND WARRANTS, a list of which is appended hereto, having been LOST in the event of no other claims being lodged with the undersigned on or before the 15th day of August, 1920, the same will be declared Null and Void and New Warrants will be issued in the name of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF CHINA.

DATE OF WARRANT	NO. OF WARRANT	AMOUNT
14th February, 1913	16	105.84
30th June, 1913	16	84.16
18th February, 1914	13	105.84
30th June, 1914	11	84.16

Dated the 31st day of July 1920.
WILLIAM FURBES & CO.,
 Secretaries.
 TIENSIN WATER WORKS CO., LTD.
 1238

WANTED.

WANTED by Englishman Board and Residence with Private English Family.
 Reply—
 Box No. 1317
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 1317

WANTED.

ASSISTANT (British) for Book Dept. of Merchant's Office. State Age, experience and salary required.
 Box 1218,
 Care of "Daily Press" Office.
 1318

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

GLENSHIEL No. 141, The Peak, near Barker Road Tram Station.
 Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
 Alexandra Buildings.
 1139

FOR SALE.

NEW and COMPLETE PLANT including Willey Table for crushing and concentrating Ore. Just arrived.
 For particulars apply to—
MARY ALHO & COMPANY,
 Machinery Department.
 1304

FOR SALE.
NO. 1, STEWART TERRACE, 87, The Peak.
 Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
 Alexandra Buildings.
 1331

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

(New Shipment of

FROZEN SMOKED FISH.

SELECTED FILETS	60 cents per lb.
FINNAN HADDOCKS	50 "
SELECTED KIPPERS	40 "
RED HERRINGS	30 "

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.
 1355

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS if they do not exceed 35 words in number and are PREPAID.
 An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.
 Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this heading must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Boxes F, Q, AD.

WANTED.—DOCTOR. British, a present North China, experienced in tropical medicine, lately demobilized, desires practice, partnership or locum tenency. Free October. Write—Box AK, care of Daily Press Office.
 1344

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS—
 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS—
 VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS—
 EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), Aug. 10th, 1920, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room.

A QUANTITY OF
 MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND EFFECTS.
 Also
 350 dozen Culvert's Medical Soap.
 15 cases Cudfish.
 3 cases Canned Goods.
 1 case Shirts and Suspenders.
 20 cases Sapolio Cleaning Soap.
 30 cases Laundry Bar Soap.
 10 cases Cocoa and Milk.
 1 bag Beans.
 20 dozen Fuse Blocks.
 18 Gauge.
 18 Compressionmeter.
 200 Spark Plugs.
 Terms—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), August 10th, 1920, at 2.15 p.m., at his Sales Room.

350 dozen Culvert's Medical Soap 20 per cent.
 Pure Carbolic Soap.
 100 cases each 100 Cases Purisol Laundry and Household Soap, made by Purisol Corporation, New York, U.S.A.
 The attention of Dispensaries and Hospitals authorities are called for this sale.
 Terms—Cash on Delivery.

A. G. DA ROCHA,

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.
BY Order of Concerned the Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, August 11th, 1920, at 11 a.m., at Holt's No. 6, Godown, West Ground Floor.

Mark **NWT** 7 cases

Comprising—
 One No. 5 TRIUMPH PRINTING PRESS, RACK, CAM AND TABLE, distribution with patent Air Springs, Automatic release, patent rear, tapless delivery, hinged roller, Ink Fountain, Rubber Blanket, Wrinkles, two sets Roller Stocks, Roller Moulds, and overhead fixtures, consisting of Counter Shaft, two hangers, two Cone Pulleys, and Driving Pulley.
 The Printing Machine is guaranteed made in U.S.A.
 Notice of Printers is called to this Sale, as the Machine is in very good condition.
 Terms—20 per cent. Deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.

INTIMATION

DELICIOUS

SUMMER

DRINKS

Can be made with

WATSON'S

PURE FRUIT

SYRUPS

Mixed with plain or Aerated Water.

Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon.

Lime Juice—etc., etc.

Prepared from the

GENUINE FRUIT JUICE.

A. S. WATSON &

CO., LTD.,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

DEATH.

TUCKER—On July 5th, 1920, At Sea, **ALFRED TUCKER**, late of the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.
 1321

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VOUX RD., G.
 LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 10TH, 1920.

THE ALLIES AND POLAND.

The Times is evidently not exaggerating when it describes the crisis in Poland as "only less tragic than that of August 1914," and declares that our only positive guarantee is unwavering co-operation between Great Britain and France. Great possibilities are involved, especially if the Germans are really working hand in glove with the Russians. Since the formal termination of the war there have been several occasions when the world has been momentarily alarmed by the development of "crises" arising out of failure on the part of Germany to comply with the terms and conditions of the Treaty of Peace; but the peace of the world has never been put in greater danger than it is to-day by the situation which has developed between the Bolsheviks and the Poles. As Mr. LLOYD GEORGE put it in the House of Commons, "the Soviet's conduct necessarily raised a suspicion that the Soviet was not sincere in professing to desire peace and in declaring its intention to respect the liberty and independence of Poland, and that suspicion was only removable by the immediate conclusion of a fair armistice." From the latest official wireless message from Poland it would appear that the Soviet Government has refused to conclude a regular armistice, and the Polish Government demands that "at least all storage on the island of Hongkong, as compared with 2,117.70 millions of gallons of the corresponding date last year. At Kowloon the water in storage was 352.50 millions of gallons. Curiously enough the figure was the same on the corresponding date last year. The consumption per head per day is given as 29.2 gallons on the island of Hongkong and 16.9 gallons at Kowloon."

especially having regard to the provocation given by the Poles to the Russians. But an independent Poland is held to be essential to the peace of Europe; hence, if the suspicions which Great Britain and France entertain regarding the Soviet's conduct are confirmed it is evidently a settled thing that naval and military steps will be taken by the Allies to defend Poland. Even from the United States comes the news that it is recognised in Government circles that not only is Poland's integrity concerned, but the peace of the world is endangered by the conduct of the Soviet Government towards Poland. After the first Note had been sent to the Soviet Government by the Allies from Spa, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE explained the position to the House of Commons in the following words:—"An independent Poland is essential to the whole fabric of peace. If the Bolsheviks overrun Poland they will march right up to the German frontier. That is a great temptation to Germany as it would be a cheap way of escaping her obligations. There are millions of trained men in Germany and the effect of the Bolsheviks overrunning Poland might be to deprive the Allies of the fruits of victory. Therefore the Allies had concluded they must take steps to arrest the destruction of Poland and the march of the Bolshevik armies through Poland." There have been so many surprising revelations of German perfidy during the past six years that the story published in The Times of a secret treaty concluded between Germany and Russia in regard to Poland is likely to obtain ready credence, though we find the greatest difficulty in believing that Germany has done anything so incredibly foolish. The story is that the Soviet Government, before the Polish offensive opened, concluded a secret treaty with Germany whereby Russia is permitted to appropriate all Poland's arms, stores, and foodstuffs, and after the conquest of Poland, Russia will be allowed to send Commissioners to Poland to control all Polish exports to Russia. Then they will completely evacuate Poland in favour of Germany, which will hold Poland as a guarantee against Russia's future credits in return for German goods and labour. This means that, if any such arrangements as these exist, Germany by her military co-operation with the Russians, would be simply inviting invasion by the Allies when she is least able to offer resistance. We cannot imagine Germany doing anything so stupid, and we do not despair of seeing the grave danger which is undoubtedly closely threatening Poland averted by the common-sense of the Soviet statesmen, who surely have enough foresight to see what a legacy of trouble a Russian conquest of Poland would be for the Russians themselves and the rest of the world.

One case of enteric fever was reported in the Colony on Saturday.
 A man was run over by a truck on Sunday and has been removed to hospital.
 The typhoon last week did considerable damage in the interior districts of Kwangtung.

A Chinese girl attempted to commit suicide on Sunday by taking an overdose of opium.
 A Chinese youth was drowned in a pond in the New Territory on Saturday, while bathing.

The Police succeeded on Sunday in finding on a ship a bamboo pole in which was concealed several tael of opium.
 The death is announced of Mr. E. S. Smith, Assistant Director-General of the Education Department in Siam.

Vladivostok has a "Daily News Summary" sold at "10c. Am." It consists of typewritten sheets duplicated and consists largely of telegrams from Tokyo.
 "Owing to lack of coal," says a news item from Vladivostok, "the city tram cars will not run for some time, and communication will be done by private buses."

The Water Return for the 1st of August, issued yesterday, shows that there were 2,130.38 millions of gallons of water in storage on the island of Hongkong, as compared with 2,117.70 millions of gallons of the corresponding date last year. At Kowloon the water in storage was 352.50 millions of gallons. Curiously enough the figure was the same on the corresponding date last year. The consumption per head per day is given as 29.2 gallons on the island of Hongkong and 16.9 gallons at Kowloon.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TIN SHARE SENSATION.

MELBOURNE, August 6th.

A sensation has been caused at the Melbourne Stock Exchange owing to the continuous heavy fall on adverse reports in the shares of the Badak tin-mining property in the Malay Peninsula.
 Early this year the \$10 share rose to \$2,000, when a phenomenal find of tin at Badak was reported.

CHINESE COAL FOR DENMARK.

LONDON, August 7th.

The Coal Association says that the Danish State Railways' order for Chinese coal, and the forthcoming delivery at Marseilles of 100,000 tons of Chinese coal marks the opening of a fresh epoch in the history of the world's coal industry. The reduced English output has given China her chance. Few people realize the enormous extent of China's mineral resources. The important part which China may play as a coal-producing nation has been realized in Germany. The technical German papers, during the last few months, have been paying great attention to this matter.

LONDON, August 7th.

It is reported at the Newcastle Exchange that Chinese coal companies are competing for European business. The Danish State Railways have purchased cargoes of Chinese coal for immediate shipment.

TERRIBLE MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT IN ABERDEEN.

MEXICAN CONSUL WIFE AND CHILD INJURED.

CHILEAN CONSUL RECEIVES SLIGHT ABRASIONS.

FOUR CHINESE WOUNDED.

Aberdeen was the scene of a terrible accident, yesterday evening, when a motor-car turned turtle, injuring eight persons—the new Mexican Consul (Senator Victor Galindo de Bourges), his wife and child—a little girl, ten years of age—Senator Gonzales (the Chilean Consul), a Chinese chauffeur, a Chinese coolie and two Chinese boys.
 The actual circumstances of the accident were difficult to obtain last night, but it would appear that the Chilean Consul went out for a motor drive to Repulse Bay along with the new Mexican Consul, his wife and child, who arrived in the Colony only a few days ago and were staying at Zetland House.
 The car was proceeding at a fair pace and, when rounding the bend—one of the most dangerous it might be mentioned in Aberdeen—a party of Chinese were not too far in front of the car. The chauffeur, it appears, in the endeavour to prevent an accident, tried to swerve the car, with the result that it shot into an embankment and turned turtle.
 All the occupants of the car were fortunately thrown out, and not pinned underneath it. At the same time three of the Chinese pedestrians were also found to have sustained injuries. Some cars which were passing the scene at the time noticed the accident and picked up the eight injured persons and took them to hospital; some to the Government Civil Hospital and the others to the French Hospital. The first car to arrive was the car of Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, C.I.E., the Captain-Superintendent of Police, who took steps to have those injured in the accident removed to hospital.
 The Mexican Consul received an injury over his eye and dislocated his shoulder. His wife was stunned, and was in an unconscious condition. She had several severe abrasions all over her body. The Mexican Consul's daughter appears to have been seriously injured as she was bleeding profusely when picked up. Both mother and daughter were taken to the French Hospital.
 The Chilean Consul was the most fortunate of the party, for he escaped with only a few bruises and was able, after medical examination, to proceed home.
 The chauffeur was severely injured on the head and body and his leg was broken.
 A Chinese coolie fractured his collar bone and had minor injuries.
 The two Chinese boys had severe cuts all over the face.

ALLEGED BRITISH CABLE MONOPOLY:

UNITED STATES ACTION ON FLORIDA COAST.

GOVERNOR COX SUPPORTS

LEAGUE:

POINTS OUT DANGERS OF REPUBLICAN POLICY

POLISH CRISIS AND ALLIES:

BRITISH WOMEN'S PROTEST AGAINST MILITARY AID.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN CABLE DISPUTE.

FEARS OF EXTENSION OF ALLEGED BRITISH MONOPOLY.

London, August 8th.

Five United States destroyers are patrolling the Florida coast off Miami, with orders from President Wilson to prevent the British cable ship *Colonia* from landing cable which the Western Union Telegraph Company is laying to connect with the British cable from Barbados to South America.

It is explained that the American Government's action is taken in order to prevent the landing of the cable before the meeting of the International Communications Congress at Washington on September 15th.

The State Department says that a British cable company has the virtual monopoly of cable rights in Brazilian waters, although an American concern desires to construct a direct line from the United States to Brazil. Action has therefore been deferred upon the Western Union Company's application for permission to land its Barbados cable on the Florida coast pending the State Department's settling the question whether the terms of its contract with the British company would not further extend the British monopoly.

GOVERNOR COX SUPPORTS LEAGUE.

STIRRING SCENES AT DAYTON.

Dayton (Ohio), August 8th.

Stirring scenes were witnessed on the occasion of Governor Cox's speech accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The speech was easily audible to the whole audience, owing to the employment of an electric sound amplifier.

Governor Cox declared himself an unequivocal supporter of the League of Nations, and accused "the Senatorial Cabal" of plotting in the midst of war to undo President Wilson's work in order to prevent the Democrats from winning the coming election. He criticised the Republican declaration as regards the League as interpreted by Senator Harding, by asserting that it simply meant separate peace with Germany.

Governor Cox said that it will be the most disheartening event in civilization, since Russia's separate peace with Germany, and will be, in all circumstances, an infinitely unworthy action. He declared that Senator Harding, in plain words, proposed to remain out of the League. After dwelling on the possible consequences of such an action, Governor Cox referred to domestic problems, and favoured the reduction of taxation, and suggested that one way of raising funds would be the tax of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. on the business sales. This would affect the profits. He also favoured carrying the St. Lawrence waterway to the Atlantic as an outlet for the States lying about the Great Lakes.

MEXICAN FERMENT.

EXPEDITION AGAINST GENERAL CANTU.

Mexico City, August 8th.

Special ships will be chartered armed with guns to transport and cover a landing force of 3,000 Yaqui Indians, who are being sent to Lower California to suppress General Cantu's insurrection. Puerto Isabel in the extreme north of Sonora has been selected as the point at which to concentrate the expedition.

GENERAL CANTU'S OFFER.

Nogales, August 7th.

General Cantu, on July 28th, offered to surrender the Governorship of the Northern District of Lower California within a fortnight, if General Huerta ceases to send troops into Lower California.

FLYING RECORD.

10,000 FEET WITH 7 PASSENGERS.

San Antonio (Texas), August 8th. Captain Waddington, with seven passengers, set a record by going up to 10,000 feet in an aeroplane.

LATEST CABLES.

POLAND'S PERIL.

BRITISH WOMEN'S MANIFESTO AGAINST AID TO POLAND.

London, August 8th.

Labour demonstrations have been arranged for to-day in many parts of England to protest against the Allies helping Poland. The Women's Co-operative Guild, numbering 44,000 members, has issued a manifesto, declaring, "We are not prepared to see our men sacrificed any longer to the ambitions and jealousies of Governments."

AMERICAN MINISTER ORDERED TO WARSAW.

Washington, August 8th.

Telegraphic exchanges are actively continuing between Great Britain, France and Washington about the tentative Allied suggestion of American aid to Poland. Details are carefully guarded.

Mr. Gibson, the American Minister to Poland, at present holidaying in Los Angeles, has been ordered to return to Warsaw.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH INSISTENCE ON INDEPENDENCE.

London, August 7th.

Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson and Mr. Bonar Law were present at the Soviet representatives' conference with Mr. Lloyd George. After the two first-named left, the Soviet delegates delayed their departure in order to draw up an agreed message to Moscow. The British Ministers took the Soviet delegates' standpoint into careful consideration, but it may be taken that there has not been and will not be any receding from the Allied determination that Polish independence shall be safeguarded.

In confirming the relaxation of tension, the *Daily Express* says, the Government is not satisfied with Moscow's reply, but "it is plain that the Bolsheviks have not spoken their last word."

The *Daily Mail* says indications point to the intention of the Government to accept in substance M. Kameneff's proposals mentioned on July 6th.

The *Times* strikes a pessimistic note and warns against M. Kameneff's subtleties.

POLES AND GERMANS AT VARIANCE.

London, August 7th.

The relations between the Germans and Poles at Danzig are becoming more strained, following on the decision of German workmen not to discharge vessels bringing munitions to Poland. The Poles in Pomerania, including railwaymen, have now ceased to transport food supplies to Danzig from Poland. The stoppage is complete and it is feared it will lead to the suspension of industries and an economic crisis.

MOMENTARY RELAXATION OF THE SITUATION.

London, August 7th.

Although it cannot yet be said that the Russian situation has passed the critical phase, there is at least a momentary relaxation of the tension, pending the momentous meeting between Mr. Lloyd George and M. Millerand.

The Russian delegates in London seem impressed with the Government's obvious determination not to accept vague assurances and to pin them down to something definite. To this is attributed the comparatively conciliatory attitude which the Russians displayed yesterday, but the whole issue turns upon when the Bolshevik Army will cease to advance.

The question of Warsaw therefore remains the real test of Bolshevik sincerity. The *Daily Chronicle* expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace have improved.

The *Daily News* says the Bolsheviks will possibly accept the Allied guarantee that Poland will not take advantage of the Armistice to re-equip her armies.

A POLISH DEMAND.

London, August 7th.

A Polish Government, released, dated the afternoon of August 8th, says: "In the present unfavourable circumstances the Polish Government considers, in view of the refusal of the Soviet, to conclude a regular Armistice, that it must at least demand that all aggressive military activity be interrupted on both sides."

AMERICAN OPINION.

Washington, August 7th.

The State Secretary (Mr. Bainbridge Colby) had a long conversation with President Wilson at White House. It is understood that the Polish situation was discussed. The unofficial Government view appears to be that military measures will be necessary if the spread of Bolshevism is to be prevented. It is considered that not only Poland's integrity is concerned but also that the peace of the world is endangered. High officials are considering urging President Wilson to call a special session of Congress, which ordinarily does not meet until early in December.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

UNREST IN IRELAND.

THE NEW IRISH CRIMES BILL PASSED.

London, August 8th.

The scene in the House of Commons during the Irish debate lasted for some time. Mr. Devlin spoke nominally on a point of order, but his speech was really a vehement denunciation of the Government, the Bill and the procedure adopted. He declined to take any notice of the Chairman, and at one point both were on their feet together, while loud cries of "Order!" and Opposition counter-cries made it impossible to hear their remarks.

Finally, in a lull, the Chairman ordered Mr. Devlin to withdraw. He declined to do so, and the Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms approached him and formally requested him to leave. Mr. Devlin was still obdurate, whereupon the Chairman "named" him and sent for the Speaker, after which Mr. Shortt, the House Secretary, moved his suspension.

Prior to the scene, the House rejected, by 216 votes to 83, an amendment limiting the operation of the Bill to a year after the termination of the war or after the passing of the Act.

Sir Hamar Greenwood said it was impossible to limit the duration of the Bill until order was restored in Ireland, but he hoped it would be possible to repeal it before the period suggested. He emphasised that the Bill only applied to parts of Ireland in which the Irish Executive opined that special tribunals were necessary. He most sincerely desired to carry on without the application of this drastic measure, except where it was essential. Replying to a suggestion that the Bill for an indefinite period would cause misapprehension in the Dominions and the United States, Sir Hamar Greenwood pointed out that the Dominions and the United States had such an intimate knowledge of the Irish situation that the Bill would in no wise perturb them. The Bill was passed a third time by 308 votes to 18.

BRITAIN'S TRADE OUTLOOK.

PRESENT TENDENCIES ANALYSED.

London, August 7th.

The *Times* publishes reports of trade conditions in different countries, showing that the uncertainty of the financial and economic position has adversely affected trade in London and the development of transaction overseas. It is declared that the disposition on the part of the public to confine purchases to absolute essentials, as a protest against high prices, is becoming accentuated and may lead to further restriction of consumption. The attitude of the banks regarding credits is also affecting trade prospects. The Dundee jute trade is regarded as bad, owing to competition from Calcutta.

CONNAUGHT RANGERS IN INDIA.

TROUBLE CAUSED BY SINN FEIN AGITATION.

ALMAHARA, August 7th.

It is announced that the Court which has been enquiring into the conduct of the Connaught Rangers, reported on July 4th, found that the "outbreak" was prearranged and undoubtedly caused by Sinn Fein agitation. The Court recommended that ninety of the ringleaders be court-martialled.

AMUNDSEN'S NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

London, August 7th.

A message from Nome, Alaska, says that Capt. Amundsen is departing to-day to resume his attempts to reach the North Pole aboard the *Maud*. He is drifting with the ice pack from Wrangel Island.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

HIS GREAT ODYSSEY.

TENDERFIELD, August 8th.

The Prince of Wales, who crossed the border into New South Wales, this completing his official visits to all the States, Queensland visit of its welcome, the British foreign policy is directed against no man, but is inspired by a desire to seek peace, to bring order out of chaos, to extend the boundaries of freedom, to improve the lot of the oppressed, and to increase the material prosperity of the world. That is our programme, those are the principles by which I, as British representative in this land, am guided from day to day. (Cheers.)

POLISH GOVERNMENT AWAITS REPLY.

WARSAW, August 8th.

After conferring with the Armistice delegates who returned from Baranovitch, the Polish Government has decided to await the reply to the Polish Note laying down certain conditions before authorising the departure of peace delegates to Minsk.

FOREIGN OPPRESSION IN ENGLAND.

London, August 7th.

Mr. Churchill, replying to Labour criticisms of his attitude towards Russia, says he shares the people's dislike of war, but it is not the British who are making war, but the Bolsheviks, who are at present trampling on Polish freedom and doing their best to light the flames of war in Persia, Afghanistan and India while ruling their own people, even in their homes, with the iron rod of despotism. Mr. Churchill concludes that his sole object is to keep such hateful foreign oppression from England.

SIR AUCKLAND GEDDES ON BRITISH POLICY.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS.

AN APPEAL TO AMERICA.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes under date May 28th: "In his first important speech at New York, delivered last night before a crowded audience of American Pilgrims, Sir Auckland Geddes achieved an oratorical success, and created a most gratifying impression generally. I do not recall any speech delivered here for many years by a British Ambassador which was better fitted for the occasion, albeit he departed from the usual practice in the sense that he dealt with criticisms of Great Britain which have been printed here, and answered them completely. One may say without fear of contradiction that Sir Auckland Geddes, by his New York appearance, confirmed the impression that Lord Curzon had sent a representative to Washington well suited to these critical times, and one who understands the psychology of the people in a way which most of his predecessors certainly lacked."

Mr. Channery Dewey presided, and introduced the New Ambassador in a speech rippling with wit and wisdom altogether remarkable in a man, now 53 years of age, who was Secretary of State for New York during Lincoln's administration as President. Contrary to the custom of the Pilgrims, there were only two speeches, and both were exceptional. In responding to the toast of his health Sir Auckland Geddes said:

It is an impressive experience to stand before you tonight in this most remarkable of cities, the gateway of a continent, to represent and to speak as representative of one quarter of the human race. Even excluding the Empire of India, the representative of whose teeming millions I am proud to be, more than half of the people whose representative I am live outside Europe. As the Ambassador of your close neighbour Canada, as the Ambassador of Australia and of South Africa, as the Ambassador of Colombia and of the Philippines, and in every continent and in every sea, as well as of the old Homeland, I thank you for your wonderful reception. At the outset may I say that I am a Scot of undiluted Scottish blood, educated in Scotland, brought up in an atmosphere of un-English as the American atmosphere is un-English. My life so far has been passed mainly in Scotland, South Africa, and Canada. I inflict these biographical details on you with a purpose. I wish you to realise that I can see England objectively as only those who do not share her blood or her long traditions can see her. Seeing her in that external way, judging her by what I see, I believe that England is to-day spiritually greater than she has ever been. I know that she is leader among the British nations. Day by day I scan your Press and magazines so far in a vain search for any adequate realisation of the pulsating new life within the old shell of England. The columns which I read picture a grasping, greedy England, laying violent hands on anything she can reach, military in spirit, creating a great Navy to dominate the oceans. That is not the England of fact; that is not the England that I, who am not English, love and admire. That is not the spirit which inspires the British Government. The people of England to-day are strongly anti-militaristic. Liberal, Democratic, seeking no quarrel, jealous of none, hoping for world-peace and determined to make great sacrifices if necessary to secure it.

Sir Auckland Geddes then gave some impressive figures showing the reduction of the British Navy, Army, and Air Forces since the Armistice, and added: "It is no business of mine to compare these facts with the corresponding actions of any other nation, but I ask you who know yourselves to be no militarists to contrast them with your own national acts if you are tempted to think England militarist. (Cheers.)"

SO OIL MONOPOLY.

In a similar vein, and with equally important statistics, the Ambassador showed how futile and baseless are the statements flooding the American Press charging Britain with acquiring an oil monopoly and holding the world to ransom. He emphasised that 70 per cent. of the world output is from American soil, and that in the new fields there would be fair competition for all. He added: "I cannot see the prospect of any consolidated group of British interests acquiring a monopoly control of the world's oil. If I could I should say without hesitation that I believe that to be as undesirable from the point of view of peace and human welfare as it would be for any nation to have a monopoly of coal. (Cheers.)"

I could go on for hours taking up tale after tale that is told of Britain's actions since the war, and demolishing them. I say without fear of informed criticism that British foreign policy is directed against no man, but is inspired by a desire to seek peace, to bring order out of chaos, to extend the boundaries of freedom, to improve the lot of the oppressed, and to increase the material prosperity of the world. That is our programme, those are the principles by which I, as British representative in this land, am guided from day to day. (Cheers.)

Neither criticisms nor misrepresentations of British action surprise me. I do not resent them. I regret them. I realise that traditional hatreds and ancient grudges die hard. I know well how unsettled and abnormal are the minds of men. I can, I think, make full allowance for these things, but I do plead with each and all to realise that they have oil to pour they will better serve their day and generation and the cause of all humanity by selecting troubled waters to receive their libation and avoiding amounging fires. (Cheers.) It is for each in his own good judgment to decide whether he will add fuel to the flames of hatred and war.

Take a recent instance where fire has been selected by some in preference to water. Continental Europe, we all know, is in desperate financial difficulties. It is written that the British Government is trying to pool the war debts of Europe and to drag you into the pool. You may seek far and wide for evidence on which that statement could be based. You will not find it. If you look closely you will find my Government trying to pour oil on the troubled waters of Europe, and you will also find oilmen who seize the oil as it is poured and throw it on the fire of anti-English feeling here.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TURKEY'S NEW LEADER.

THE MAN WHO HOPES TO REBUILD THE EMPIRE.

A word about Mustafa Kemal—an active, slim, medium-sized soldier of about forty years of age, white-skinned, black-haired (says a writer in the *Daily Express*). Face nearly expressionless, except for a smooth energy, seldom betraying any sign of strain; quick speech, but shallow. The appearance very much of a carefully-dressed professional officer, with little mind outside warfare.

His career was normal until he was appointed to command a division in Gallipoli. At this he prospered rapidly; till he was in control of all the Helles defences, and at last (due partly to Turkish irritation against Osman Yon Sanider) he came to be little less than commander-in-chief of the peninsula.

The British retirement set the seal on his success. Ever feared his growing reputation in Constantinople, and appointed him to the police exile of the Hildern army, the special force which under Falkenhayn was assembled at Aleppo to drive the British out of Bagdad.

ANTI-GERMANS.

Mustapha Kemal has always been anti-German (though German-trained), and he soon fell out with his German colleagues. For this and other reasons the Bagdad expedition hung fire, and Mustapha delayed in Aleppo, taking a main part in these anti-Enver and anti-German secret leagues which distracted the Turkish Army throughout 1918.

When Allenby's great advances to Damascus and Aleppo brought about the fall of Turkey in September and October 1918, Mustapha Kemal remained passive. He withdrew with his staff and organisation into the hills of Anatolia, and after Enver fled and the Constantinople Government opened the straits to the British, the Turks discovered that he was the greatest organised force left to their country. To him, the narrow-minded, greedy, but patriotic soldier, the politicians and Nationalists of the Young Turk party rallied through 1919, until gradually they turned his army staff into a Government and his remnants of troops into a Nationalist Army.

SELF-CONFIDENCE.

He himself has no skill in politics or sense of administration, but his courses in 1920 have been ably directed by the secret committee which acts in his name, and his success near Smyrna, against Armenia, against French Cilicia, and against the Sultan's troops, in the Marmara region have gradually persuaded him that he is a force to be reckoned with, and an inspired leader of his country. In truth, he is little more than a brave and dandified puppet—but his legend is growing, and after two years he has become the embodiment of the new Turkish spirit of Anatolia—the spirit that abhors Enver's memory as a subjection to Germany, and the Sultan's name as indicating subjection to the Allies; a spirit which finds Turkey's future in Asia, not on the Bosphorus, and its power not in subject provinces of Arabs, Kurds, or Armenians, but in uniting in one Turkish Government (preferably republican) the scattered Turkish races and provinces of Western Asia.

ENGLAND AFTER THE WAR.

Take, again, Ireland. In connection with that unhappy problem I have nothing to add to or to subtract from what I said on the day of my arrival in this country. Those words were carefully weighed and have not, so far as I can gather, been misunderstood anywhere. I hope all who may feel constrained to judge or to express judgment will study them in their uttermost implication. Believe me, England to-day is a very different England from what she was before the war. During it she, in common with other British peoples, saw a great light. Their latest hopes and aspirations found form in the words used by your President. And now, in spite of all difficulties, believing that their feet are on the path to a better ordering of human affairs, they intend to go steadily forward to secure peace and disarmament in Europe. (Cheers.) In spite of initial disappointments, but firmly suppressing reaction and militarism, at home and abroad, they are determined to build up new prosperity in Europe, and to construct, if they can, some super-national body, some sort of League of Nations—I do not think they are bothering much about the particular pattern to which the nations can appeal for justice between themselves. At home they are determined to mould, and are rapidly moulding, their social organisation to secure certain quite clearly-defined ends, the first and greatest of which is such an adjustment between Capital and Labour as will give equal opportunities of health, education, and advancement to rich and poor, high and low. They are enemies to no people now, not even to Germany. It is necessary to live among the people to realise how great they are, the whole country is seething with new mental life. Great forces, great spiritual forces, are at work in Britain. Every nation in the world will have to reckon with the same forces, for however crudely and materialistically they may be expressed, they are spiritual in essence, and will pass as the wind passes, recognising no frontier.

I come to you as a pilgrim from a far land, as the representative of peoples of lands both near and far, to deliver a message that is breathed by countless hearts. Will not you who at the end helped so mightily in the war against militarism, first you and we, together with our Allies, secured the victory, will not you now help to gather the real fruits of victory? You and we together have seen a world crumble. Someone has to build a new world for men to live in. Our European Allies and late enemies are more spent than we or you. We and they are now trying to get foundations laid. If you decide that you cannot help, please try to understand what we are attempting to do, and how great our burden is. Let me say one thing more. All the British nations wish to be friends with all your nation. I hope that no action will be taken and no word spoken which will make it hard. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

After his speech to the Pilgrims in New York last night, Sir Auckland Geddes took the night train to Washington to see President Wilson to-day. To keep this appointment, made at short notice, he has cancelled many engagements in New York which were made for today a few days ago.

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line)	Capt T. Brown	Mr E. A. Sout	
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22nd	Capt & Mrs H. S.	Mr & Mrs	
Sept.	Hurley	Osberby	
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August	Mr J. T. Kosloff and	Mrs & Mrs J. A.	
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NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"LAHORE" (Cargo)	5,300	14th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNELIA"	5,400	14th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KALYAN"	9,000	15th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,400	26th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KHIVA"	9,000	14th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	17th Aug.	Straits, Rangoon & Calcutta
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	17th Aug.	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"PLASSY"	7,400	18th Aug. D'light	Shanghai only.
"JAPAN"	6,100	19th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KHIVA"	9,000	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"APCAR APCAR"	4,500	17th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.
"MADRAS"	7,000	26th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.E. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O.
Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans—no charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or
advices.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Comptroller and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims
will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
21, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPE MARU"	(Call Marseilles)	Tuesday, 7th Sept.
"ATLAS MARU"		Saturday, 25th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS.

MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"MEXICO MARU"	Friday, 12th Aug.
"ORIGAGO MARU"	Thursday, 9th Sept.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"SIAM MARU"	Monday, 23rd Aug.
"LUZON MARU"	Tuesday, 24th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service

"SHIMEN MARU"	Wednesday, 1st Sept.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service, taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUSAJIRI MARU"	Friday, 25th Sept.
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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRICA MARU"	Saturday, 21st Aug.
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SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS.

"BORNEO MARU"	Wednesday, 1st Sept.
---------------	----------------------

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Ocean Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU"	Thursday, 9th Sept.
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NEW ORLEANS LINE.

JAPAN PORTS—Mokk, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"MADEAS MARU"	Monday, 30th August.
---------------	----------------------

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—Three steamers:

have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKURA MARU"	Sunday, 15th August.
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TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"BOHBU MARU"	Thursday, 12th August.
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For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.T. K. K.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TENYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 12th
SENTO MARU	22,000	Aug. 12th
FESIA MARU	9,000	Sept. 8th
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 17th
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Sept. 30th
		Oct. 12th

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

via JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALIN, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDAL ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
ANYO MARU	13,500	Sept. 9th
SEITO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,

King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITHS, LTD.

[35]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PAUL LECAT" 20,000	On or about 17th Aug.
	"ARMAND BEHIC" 10,000	On or about 4th Sept.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"AMAZON" 10,000	On or about 20th Aug.
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TELEPHONE 740.

ROBERT
Acting Agent

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER
(calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"CITY OF SIEMANE" ... About Aug. 19th.

For PORTLAND direct.
(calling at Shanghai and Kobe).

"COAXET" ... About Aug. 22nd.

For SAN FRANCISCO and SEATTLE.
"ELKTON" ... About Aug. 11th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.
For Freight and Particulars apply to

THE ADMIRAL LINE.
Telephone 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, HONG KONG.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" & "COLOMBIA,"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

SE "VENEZUELA"	... Aug. 11th.
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ALSO

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all points in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading to Baltimore, Havana, Genoa, and South American ports.

For further information apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,
Hotel Mandarins

Telephone 141.

Cable Address "BO'ANO."

POST OFFICE NOTICE

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
U.S.A., CANADA AND SHANGHAI	Montague	10th Aug.
EUROPE (via NEOPATAM)	Yokohama Maru	11th Aug.
STRAITS	Phong	11th Aug.
SHANGHAI	Phong	11th Aug.
JAPAN	Phong	11th Aug.
BOMBEY	Phong	11th Aug.
MANILA AND AUSTRALIA	Phong	11th Aug.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Saigon	Bourbon	Tuesday, 10th, 8:50 A.M.
Swatow and Fochow	Phong	Tuesday, 10th, 9:00 A.M.
Swatow and Fochow	Phong	Tuesday, 10th, 9:00 A.M.
Swatow and Fochow	Phong	Tuesday, 10th, 9:00 A.M.
Swatow and Fochow	Phong	Tuesday, 10th, 9:00 A.M.
Swatow and Fochow	Phong	Tuesday, 10th, 9:00 A.M.
Swatow and Fochow	Phong	Tuesday, 10th, 9:00 A.M.
Swatow and Fochow	Phong	Tuesday, 10th, 9:00 A.M.
Swatow and Fochow	Phong	Tuesday, 10th, 9:00 A.M.
Swatow and Fochow	Phong	Tuesday, 10th, 9:00 A.M.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nippon	Registration	9:45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nippon	Letters	10:30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nippon	Registration	9:45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nippon	Letters	10:30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nippon	Registration	9:45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nippon	Letters	10:30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nippon	Registration	9:45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nippon	Letters	10:30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nippon	Registration	9:45 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, via Nippon	Letters	10:30 A.M.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(DIRECT).

"OANFA"	14TH AUG. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"PROMETHEUS"	22ND AUG. London & Hamburg.
"PROTESLAUS"	31ST AUG. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"ACHILLES"	9TH SEPT. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"LYCAON"	20TH SEPT. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"ALCINOUS"	14TH AUG. Havre & Liverpool.
"BELLEROPHON"	22ND AUG. Genoa, M's'les, L'pool & Glasgow.
"RHESUS"	4TH SEPT. Havre & Liverpool.
"CYCLOPS"	11TH SEPT. Genoa, M's'les, L'pool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"IXION"	19TH AUG. } Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"TALTHYBIUS"	7TH SEPT. }
"TYNDAREUS"	6TH OCT. }

NEW YORK SERVICE

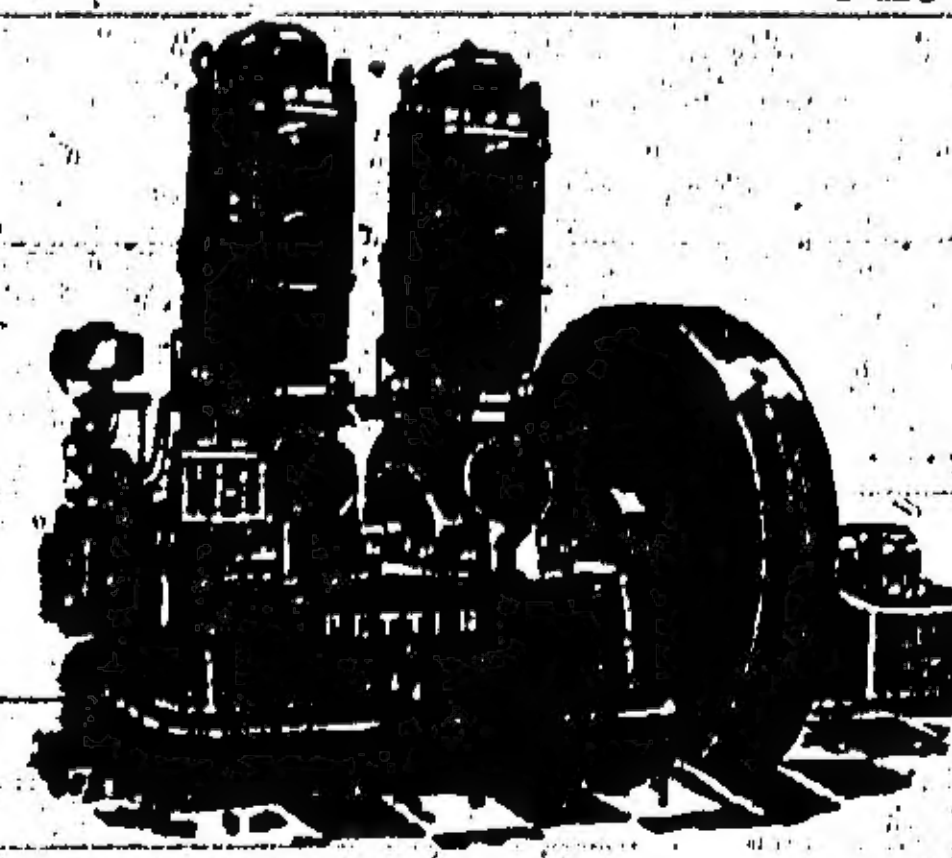
(VIA SUNZ OR PANAMA).

See separate joint advertisement.

FOR FREIGHT AND FURTHER INFORMATION APPLY TO—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

VICKERS-PETTER SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES



SIMPLICITY—

RELIABILITY—

ECONOMY

A STANDARD SERIES.

FOR WORKING ON CRUDE &

RESIDUAL OILS OR REFINED

PETROLEUM MANUFACTURED

FOR BOTH MARINE AND LAND

100 B.H.P. VICKERS-PETTER SEMI-DIESEL LAND TYPE ENGINE. 10 TO 450 B.H.P.

For further particulars apply to—

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

August 9th.

On London—
Telegraphic Transfer 4/11
Bank Bills, on demand 4/11
Bank Bills, at 3 days sight 4/11
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 4/11
Credit, at 4 months sight 4/11
Documentary bills, 4 months sight 4/11

On Paris—
Bank Bills, on demand 1100
Credit, 4 months sight 771

On New York—
Bank Bills, on demand nom
Credit, at 60 days sight 771

On Bombay—
Telegraphic Transfer nom
Bank Bills, on demand nom

On Calcutta—
Telegraphic Transfer nom
Bank Bills, on demand nom

On Shanghai—
Bank Bills, at sight nom
Private, 30 days sight nom

On Yokohama—
On demand 1451
On demand 178

On Batavia—
On demand 112
On demand 51

On Saigon—
On demand 51
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate \$4.75
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per tola \$35.4
Bar Silver per tola 58jd

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong—20 cents piece 0.00 Discount
Hongkong—10 " 0.14
Canton—20 " 0.00 Premium
Canton—10 " 0.00 Premium

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 31 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1823.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £25,000,000

Reserve Funds £23,000,000

Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or

shorter periods at rates which will be quoted

on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920. [52]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL

CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 60,000,000

Capital (Paid-up) 37,500,000

Reserve Funds 7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIFEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka,

Mojik.

FORMOSA—Ginn, Kagi, Karsuko, Koo-

lung, Makung, Nanto, Pusan,

Shanghai, Tientsin, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Ato.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kluksiang,

Amoy, Fochow, Swatow, Canton,

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore,

Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia,

Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND

PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial

Centres in the European Continent,

Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-

China, Siam, India, Philippines, Java,

and other Dutch India, Australia,

America, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and

Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted

on application.

SEIZO KONDOH, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,

2, Des Voux Road, Central,

Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. [43]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London,

E.C. 2.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000

Paid-up Capital £1,050,000

Reserve Fund £1,050,000

BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint City & Midland Bank,

Ltd.

Branches:

Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon,

Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Shanghai,

Colon, Hongkong, New York, London,

Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle,

Kata Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts

to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance

and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be

ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.

Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, June 30th, 1920. [44]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 200,000.00

Directors:

Mr. Fong Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po,

Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,

Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,

Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek,

Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager—Kan Tong Po, Esq.

Asst. Manager—L. T. Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Ex-

change business transacted. Loans granted

on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposits

Account at the rate of 4 per cent. per

annum and on Fixed Deposits at the fol-

lowing rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager

Hongkong, February 12th, 1920. [119]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Fr. 72,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital Fr. 68,400,000.00

Reserve Funds Fr. 69,567,203.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon,

Batavia, Peking, Shanghai,

Canton, Nanking, Singapore,

Djibouti, Yokohama, Tientsin,

Haiphong, Hankow, Tourane,

Rangoon, Pondichery.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte

de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque

de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Credit

Industriel et Commercial; Societe

Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and

Union Bank of England Ltd.;

Comptoir National d'Escompte de

Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.,

French-American Banking Corporation;

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and

Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange

business transacted.

L. BEBINOAGUE, Manager.

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1919. [76]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL F. 250,000,000

PAID UP F. 150,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Pernot

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Lyon, Hongkong, Yunnan,

Marseille, Hankow, Fochow,

Peking, Singapore, Swatow,

Shanghai, Canton, Yokohama,

Tientsin, Saigon, Hankow,

New York, Haiphong, Moukden,

Antwerp.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favori-

ser le Développement du Commerce et

de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Mid-

land Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial

Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed

Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and

Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNET,

Manager.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

For

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

via Kobe and Yokohama.

"DELIGHT" 25th August.

"MAQUAN" 25th September.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all

Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and further particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,

3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions, Telephone 3407.

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KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK."

will be despatched 17th August.

TO SINGAPORE PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

Telephone No. 157.

Agents:

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" September 12th.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO. LTD.

587

119, Connaught Road Central.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN BANK.

Capital \$4,000,000.

Surplus \$1,100,000.

HEAD OFFICE: New York, U.S.A.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI

TIENSIN

MANILA

PEKING

HANKOW

CANTON

CHANGSHA